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ABSTRACT

The document includes tables and graphs to show trends in enrollments, expenditures, and teachers in vocational education for the United States and outlying areas. It covers fiscal years 1970-72 with other selected fiscal years for comparison. The projected data are for fiscal 1977. The statistics were derived from annual reports by the Division of Vocational and Technical Education and data compiled by the Reports and Data Unit from State annual reports and plan projections. The data show that enrollments and expenditures have increased, the quality and scope of vocational programs have improved, new facilities and equipment have been provided, curriculums have been updated, and improvements in the reporting system are being developed. (Author/AG)

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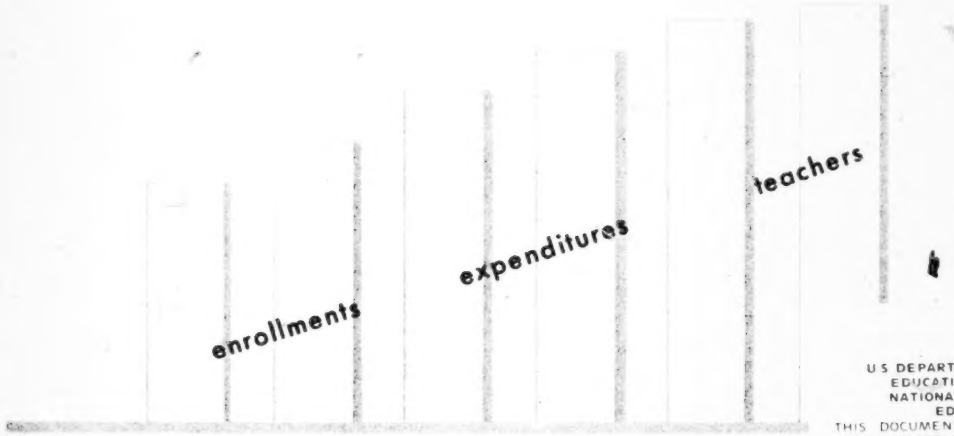
Vocational Education Information No. II

TRENDS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FISCAL YEAR 1972



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Division of Vocational and Technical Education
Washington, D.C. 20202

FOREWORD

This document, the second in the "Vocational Education Information" series for fiscal year 1972, includes tables and graphs to show trends in enrollments (Section I), expenditures (Section II), and teachers (Section III) for the United States and outlying areas.

Statistical information was derived from annual reports published by the Division of Vocational and Technical Education and unpublished data compiled by the Reports and Data Unit from State annual reports and State plan projections. Generally the actual data, showing trends, cover fiscal years 1970-72 with other selected fiscal years for comparison and the projected data are for fiscal year 1977.

Several changes have been made in the vocational education reporting system to reflect new priorities in legislation. Consequently, compatible data are not available in a few instances. In others, adjustments have been made so that data are compatible and are explained in the text or in the tables.

The tables and graphs show that vocational education has experienced significant growth, particularly after the Vocational Education Act of 1963. The full impact of the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 was not apparent until fiscal year 1971, since funds first became available late in the 1970 fiscal year. In addition to expansion in enrollments and increased expenditures, positive changes have occurred in the quality and scope of vocational programs. New facilities and equipment have been provided, curriculums have been updated, and improvements in the reporting system are developing.

This information on trends should be useful to all persons interested in the nature and scope of vocational education in the United States, and particularly to those individuals involved in program administration.

MICHAEL RUSSO
Acting Director
Division of Vocational
and Technical Education

June 1973

GSA DC 73-13725

SECTION I. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENTS

Figures 1 and 2 picture the growth of vocational enrollments for selected periods. Figure 1 traces enrollment trends from 1918 to 1972, showing the influence of major legislation on enrollment growth. Within the 54-year period, enrollments grew from 164,168 to over 11.5 million. Figure 2 charts the year-to-year changes in enrollments from 1965 through 1972. Large yearly increases in total enrollment occurred in 1965, 1967, and again in 1971; secondary enrollment in 1965, 1970, and 1971; post-secondary enrollment in 1966 and 1970; and adult enrollment in 1967. Yearly gains in total enrollment after 1965 were about 500,000 except for increases of about 1 million in 1967, 1970, and 1972 and 1.7 million in 1971.

Table 1 shows that total vocational education enrollments increased from 8,793,960 in 1970 to 11,602,144 in 1972. The largest percentage increase for any one year was in 1971 when the increase was 19.4 percent.

Table 1 shows that the largest percent of the vocational enrollees are in secondary programs, a proportion which increased from 51.9 percent in 1965 to 62.3 percent in 1972. Postsecondary enrollment, only 3.8 percent of the 1965 enrollment, passed the 1-million mark in 1970 and made up 11.5 percent of that year's total, which proportion decreased slightly in 1971 and 1972. Conversely, adult enrollment dropped from 43.8 percent of the 1965 enrollment to 26.4 percent in 1972 and the 1977 projection forecasts a declining trend to 24.1 percent.

The first year for reporting services to persons with special needs was 1965, during which 25,638 of these persons were enrolled. After that year, and until 1970, enrollment data reported (1) those in separate classes and (2) those who received special services in regular classes. The 1968 Amendments changed this breakdown by stipulating programs specifically for the disadvantaged and for the handicapped. Thus, Table 1 shows inclusion of disadvantaged and handicapped persons in the enrollment levels and totals for 1970-1972.

Table 2 compares secondary vocational enrollment to the total secondary enrollment (grades 9-12 only). Vocational enrollment increased more rapidly than the total secondary enrollment, from 35.5 percent to 39.9 percent. Enrollment in vocational programs which prepare for gainful employment increased from 22.4 percent to 26.5 percent. Enrollment projections shows that in 1977 over half (55.7 percent) of the Nation's secondary school population will be enrolled in vocational education.

Table 3 shows the percentage distribution of male and female enrollees by level and by program for the years data are available. The proportion of female enrollees remains rather constant at about 55.5 percent. By level, however, females accounted for almost two-thirds of the secondary enrollment in 1970. Male enrollees at the postsecondary level constitute over 60 percent of the total and about 54 percent at the adult level. A look at enrollment distribution by sex in the several vocational programs reveals an increasing number of females in agriculture, distribution, office, technical, and trades and industry while an increasing number of males are enrolling in health and home economics.

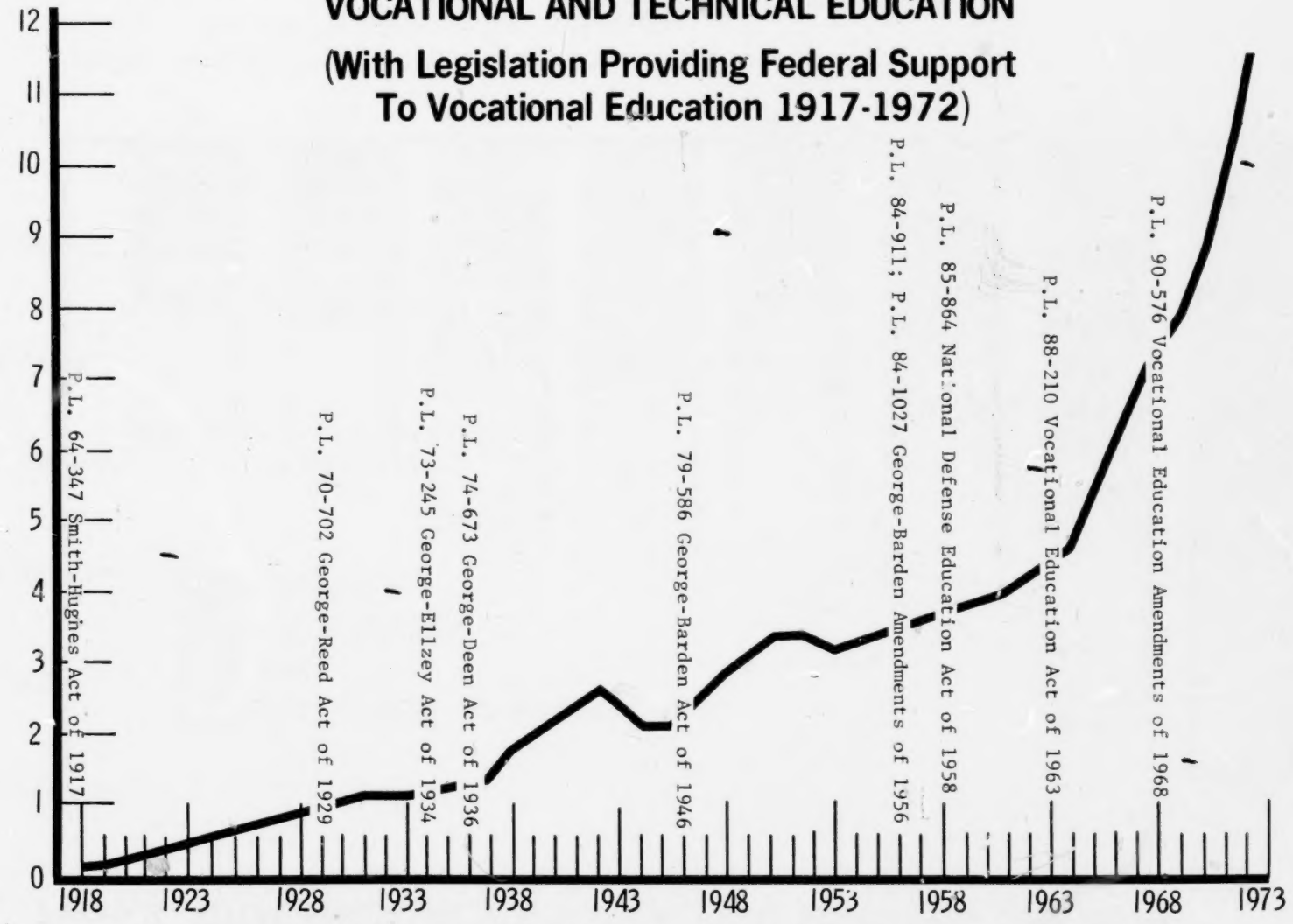
Enrollments by OE instructional programs, as shown in Table 4, reveal some rather interesting trends over the period 1970-1972. The decline in agricultural production programs was largely offset by increases in the off-farm occupational programs in agricultural mechanics, ornamental horticulture, agricultural resources, and forestry.

The ten programs with the largest enrollment (over 81,000) in 1966 were agricultural production, stenographic and secretarial, filing and office machines, typing and related, accounting and computing, metalworking, fireman training, auto mechanics, general merchandise, and electrical occupations. All but electrical occupations remained in the top ten in 1972, being replaced by business data processing.

The largest percentage increases in programs from 1970 to 1972 were in floristry, hardware, recreation and tourism, associate degree nurse, occupational therapy assistant, radiologic, health aide, care and guidance of children, electromechanical technology, environmental control technology, police science technology, auto body and fender, metallurgical occupations, plastics occupations, small engine repair, upholstering, prevocational, and remedial. The following programs decreased significantly in enrollment: agricultural production, agricultural products, forestry, food distribution, hotel and lodging, materials support, scientific data processing, commercial pilot training, blueprint reading, and stationary energy sources occupations.

Figure 1. TOTAL ENROLLMENTS VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

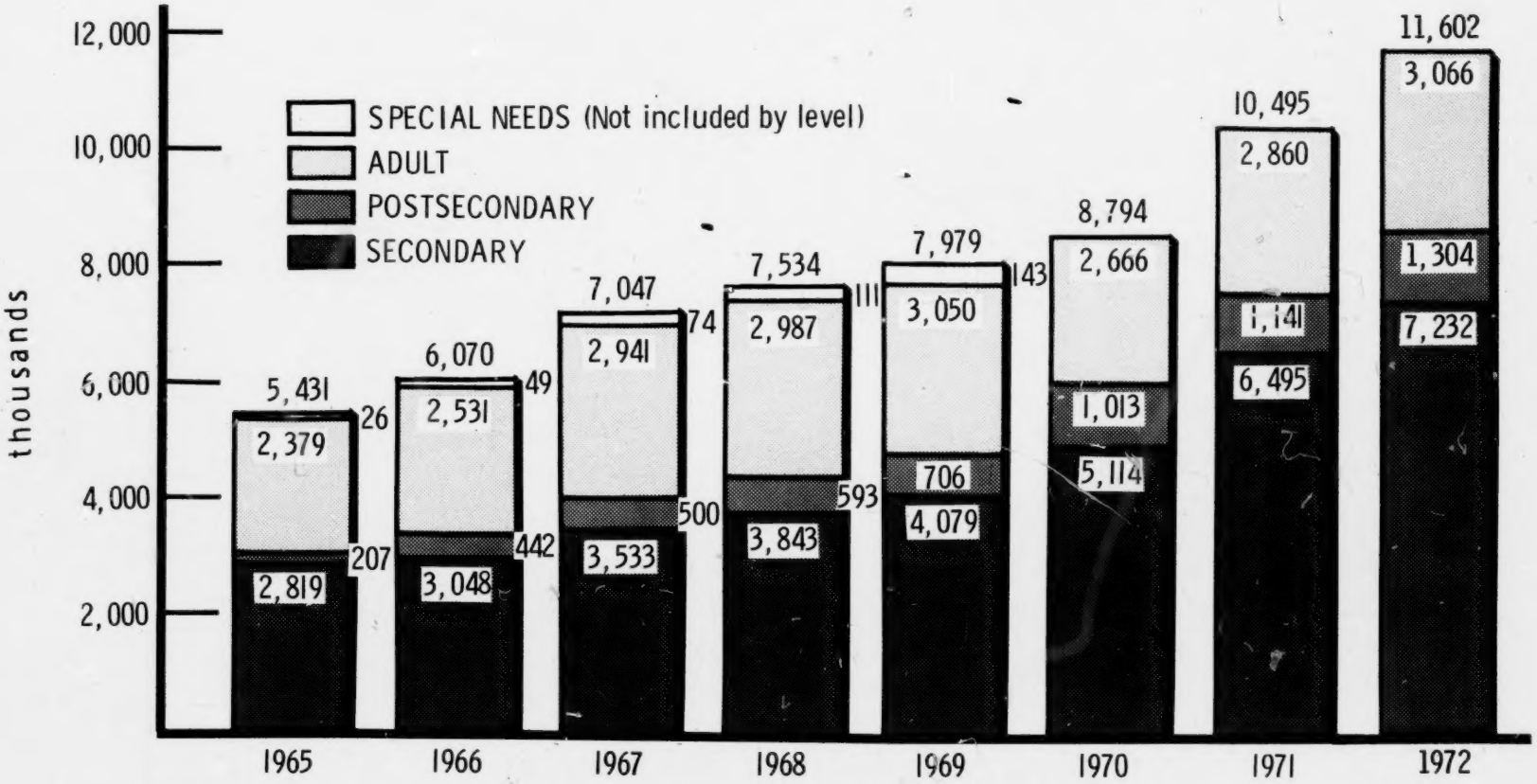
(With Legislation Providing Federal Support To Vocational Education 1917-1972)



SOURCE: Annual Reports, Division of Vocational and Technical Education, 1918-1972, and unpublished Division data.

Figure 2. TOTAL ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION 1965-1972

(In Thousands)



SOURCE: Annual Reports, Division of Vocational and Technical Education, 1965-1972, and unpublished Division data.

Table 1. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, BY LEVEL AND TARGET GROUP FISCAL YEARS 1970-1977

	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
			Number	
Total	8,793,960	10,495,411	11,602,144	17,294,000
Secondary	5,114,451	6,494,641	7,231,648	10,416,000
Postsecondary	1,013,426	1,140,943	1,304,092	2,710,000
Adult	2,666,083	2,859,827	3,066,404	4,168,000
Disadvantaged	(805,384)	(1,414,437)	(1,616,621)	(2,322,000)
Handicapped	(115,219)	(208,781)	(221,342)	(380,000)
			Percentage Distribution	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary	58.2	61.9	62.3	60.2
Postsecondary	11.5	10.9	11.2	15.7
Adult	30.3	27.2	26.4	24.1
Disadvantaged	(9.2)	(13.5)	(13.9)	(13.4)
Handicapped	(1.3)	(2.0)	(1.9)	(2.2)
			Percentage Change From Previous Year	
Total	10.2	19.4	10.5	---
Secondary	25.4	26.9	11.3	---
Postsecondary	43.5	12.6	14.3	---
Adult	-12.5	7.2	7.2	---
Disadvantaged	220.5	75.6	14.3	---
Handicapped		81.1	6.1	---

Table 2. SECONDARY ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (GRADES 9-12)
FISCAL YEARS 1970-1977

	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
Total Secondary Enrollment	13,282,000 [1]	13,597,000 [1]	14,100,000 [2]	14,600,000 [2]
Vocational Education Enrollment	4,714,451	5,111,273	5,622,777	8,125,000
Percentage in Vocational Education	35.5	37.6	39.9	55.7
Vocational Education Enrollment (Less Homemaking)	2,979,629	3,305,856	3,732,835	5,850,000
Percentage in Vocational Education	22.4	24.3	26.5	40.1

1/ U.S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics. Digest of Educational Statistics (OE 72-45), Table 28. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

2/ U.S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1980-81 (OE 72-99), Table 3. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Table 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, BY SEX
FISCAL YEARS 1970-1977

	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By Level				
All Programs				
Male	45.0	44.3	44.6	43.0
Female	55.0	55.7	55.4	57.0
Secondary				
Male	37.4	--	--	36.0
Female	62.6	--	--	64.0
Postsecondary				
Male	60.7	--	--	60.0
Female	39.3	--	--	40.0
Adult				
Male	53.9	--	--	52.0
Female	46.1	--	--	48.0
By Program				
Agriculture				
Male	--	95.9	94.6	92.0
Female	--	4.1	5.4	8.0
Distribution				
Male	--	55.3	54.7	54.0
Female	--	44.7	45.3	46.0
Health				
Male	--	12.3	15.3	17.0
Female	--	87.7	84.7	83.0
Home Economics				
Male	--	7.2	8.4	10.0
Female	--	92.8	91.6	90.0
Office				
Male	--	24.5	23.6	25.0
Female	--	75.5	76.4	75.0
Technical				
Male	--	92.3	90.2	91.0
Female	--	7.7	9.8	9.0
Trades and Industry				
Male	--	89.1	88.3	87.0
Female	--	10.9	11.7	13.0

Table 4. ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BY OE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS
FISCAL YEARS 1970-1977

OE Instructional Program	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
Agricultural Production	584,757	557,633	564,155	513,000
Agricultural Supplies	21,522	20,583	24,237	31,000
Agricultural Mechanics	104,749	120,745	128,795	189,000
Agricultural Products	12,111	9,235	9,439	10,000
Ornamental Horticulture	47,259	48,267	56,329	80,000
Agricultural Resources	17,167	20,000	24,440	43,000
Forestry	19,681	16,675	17,998	20,000
Other Agriculture *	45,737	53,289	71,070	14,000
Advertising Services	14,402	26,748	17,535	25,000
Apparel and Accessories	21,222	20,569	24,798	34,000
Automotive	6,766	7,231	9,640	17,000
Finance and Credit	20,259	23,543	27,996	47,000
Floristry	2,274	3,708	5,231	13,000
Food Distribution	37,556	25,101	29,061	35,000
Food Services	29,229	28,168	34,149	46,000
General Merchandise	132,712	199,728	204,681	385,000
Hardware, Building Materials, Etc.	2,383	5,540	5,725	14,000
Home Furnishings	3,255	4,734	5,874	12,000
Hotel and Lodging	16,457	13,098	12,697	10,000
Industrial Marketing	7,080	8,141	8,627	12,000
Insurance	13,536	14,226	13,132	14,000
International Trade	347	1,549	702	1,000
Petroleum	4,897	5,087	4,280	5,000
Personal Services	15,466	13,461	17,836	24,000
Real Estate	50,936	73,018	82,111	160,000
Recreation and Tourism	3,202	10,431	12,782	37,000
Transportation	11,714	12,794	12,447	14,000
Other Distribution *	135,672	81,762	111,119	15,000

* See footnote at end of table.

Table 4. ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BY OE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS (Cont'd)

OE Instructional Program	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
Dental Assisting	8,291	12,189	15,466	33,000
Dental Hygiene	2,845	3,828	4,754	10,000
Dental Laboratory Technology	2,052	2,581	2,948	7,000
Medical Laboratory Technology	9,585	5,650	10,524	13,000
Other Medical Lab. Technology	---	7,798	3,156	5,000
Nursing, Associate Degree	26,884	47,090	64,931	75,000
Practical Nursing	57,465	73,372	82,896	100,000
Nursing Assistant (Aide)	51,502	54,868	58,903	110,000
Occupational Therapy	458	686	1,504	4,000
Physical Therapy	---	1,200	1,501	3,000
Radiologic Technology	2,316	4,868	5,766	14,000
Environmental Health	---	2,998	1,401	3,000
Mental Health Technology	---	2,380	3,898	10,000
Inhalation Therapy	2,981	3,767	5,759	13,000
Medical Assistant	3,831	7,549	10,326	27,000
Health Aide	---	2,282	8,438	39,000
Other Health Occupations *	29,833	38,112	54,724	98,000
Care and Guidance of Children	27,775	49,338	77,158	200,000
Clothing Management	36,060	39,426	59,524	118,000
Food Management and Production	51,242	67,077	77,594	143,000
Home Furnishings, Equipment, & Services	9,849	11,433	21,278	50,000
Institutional and Home Management	7,274	6,701	8,061	10,000
Other Occupational Preparation *	18,994	23,617	36,648	8,000
Accounting and Computing	301,353	329,281	351,861	478,000
Business Data Processing Systems	165,977	181,313	156,748	160,000
Filing, Office Machines, Clerical	381,875	364,274	398,226	439,000
Information Communication	23,572	26,788	23,826	25,000
Materials Support, Transporting, Storing, and Recording	12,441	11,860	10,288	10,000
Personnel, Training, and Related	9,268	11,924	13,693	25,000

* See footnote at end of table.

Table 4. ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BY OE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS (Cont'd)

OE Instructional Program	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
Stenographic, Secretarial	470,030	533,221	550,686	752,000
Supervisory & Administrative	50,895	70,050	77,730	145,000
Typing and Related	555,357	612,770	628,414	811,000
Other Office Occupations *	140,392	88,212	141,300	55,000
Aeronautical Technology	4,339	6,095	5,888	10,000
Architectural Technology	8,128	14,716	14,144	29,000
Automotive Technology	4,507	5,021	7,453	15,000
Chemical Technology	3,267	6,393	5,355	11,000
Civil Technology	12,346	19,216	20,113	40,000
Electrical Technology	11,765	19,355	15,742	26,000
Electronics Technology	57,520	67,335	64,440	82,000
Electromechanical Technology	1,877	4,829	4,463	11,000
Environmental Control Technology	2,035	2,956	4,634	11,000
Industrial Technology	9,345	9,457	11,706	18,000
Instrumentation Technology	2,294	4,089	3,084	5,000
Mechanical Technology	27,976	25,249	26,395	30,000
Metallurgical Technology	2,162	2,779	1,742	2,000
Scientific Data Processing	18,162	15,949	16,948	20,000
Commercial Pilot Training	7,264	7,381	5,884	10,000
Fire and Safety Technology	4,470	8,377	8,826	20,000
Forestry Technology	---	2,298	2,504	4,000
Oceanographic Technology	1,002	1,664	1,872	4,000
Police Science Technology	18,796	36,099	43,863	107,000
Air Pollution Technology	---	356	1,173	5,000
Water & Waste Water Technology	169	802	1,483	5,000
Other Technical Education *	74,306	53,482	69,493	10,000
Air Conditioning	28,391	52,575	67,620	166,000
Appliance Repair	8,971	9,474	17,472	39,000
Body and Fender, Auto	24,458	39,703	57,284	139,000
Mechanics	131,475	176,203	228,364	470,000
Other Automotive	60,961	52,215	39,522	40,000

* See footnote at end of table.

Table 4. ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BY OE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS (Cont'd)

OE Instructional Program	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
Aviation Occupations	32,641	33,804	31,780	35,000
Blueprint Reading	15,446	13,694	12,842	6,000
Business Machine Maintenance	2,319	2,854	3,326	6,000
Commercial Art Occupations	20,971	23,983	31,445	58,000
Commercial Fishery Occupations	2,784	3,885	3,203	5,000
Commercial Photography Occup.	11,176	13,570	14,612	23,000
Carpentry	56,621	79,988	95,706	193,000
Electricity	47,765	53,120	60,791	93,000
Masonry	21,863	26,682	29,992	50,000
Plumbing and Pipefitting	27,821	35,420	37,311	61,000
Other Construction & Maint.	86,806	70,813	79,623	80,000
Custodial Services	14,567	16,292	16,267	21,000
Diesel Mechanic	8,680	9,568	13,611	26,000
Drafting Occupations	112,405	134,790	126,750	163,000
Electrical Occupations	61,849	57,865	81,493	131,000
Electronics Occupations	78,710	95,118	97,936	146,000
Fabric Maintenance Services	7,159	3,859	5,939	8,000
Foremanship, Super., & Mgt. Devel.	74,509	88,914	120,820	237,000
Graphic Arts Occupations	53,738	68,343	68,562	106,000
Industrial Atomic Energy	511	492	157	500
Instrument Maint. & Repair	3,078	2,616	3,045	5,500
Maritime Occupations	4,452	4,693	6,755	13,000
Metalworking Occupations	242,074	274,744	291,662	416,000
Metallurgy Occupations	1,407	3,367	5,160	15,000
Barbering	5,280	4,031	3,974	5,000
Cosmetology	37,395	45,045	48,810	77,000
Other Personal Services	17,905	15,985	13,356	10,000
Plastics Occupations	2,398	4,313	5,116	12,000
Fireman Training	99,294	128,822	159,307	309,000
Law Enforcement Training	47,931	65,021	74,801	142,000
Other Public Services	76,096	49,733	58,571	15,000

Table 4. ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BY OE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS (Cont'd)

OE Instructional Program	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
Quantity Food Occupations	23,053	37,253	37,459	73,000
Refrigeration	7,839	10,036	11,198	20,000
Small Engine Repair	13,028	19,182	26,045	59,000
Sta. Energy Sources Occupations	10,158	7,863	7,502	10,000
Textile Production & Fabrication	40,769	43,753	51,238	77,000
Leather Working	1,933	2,268	2,756	5,000
Upholstering	7,282	11,630	16,549	40,000
Woodworking Occupations	50,888	53,593	84,709	169,000
Other Trade and Industrial Education *	221,417	128,606	146,421	74,000
Special Programs				
Consumer and Homemaking	2,419,216	2,932,382	3,165,732	3,990,000
Prevocational	586,046	859,931	1,079,752	2,314,000
Remedial	27,240	57,554	57,879	134,000
Cooperative - Total	290,781	379,840	459,614	800,000
Part G	(23,001)	(70,469)	(118,924)	(204,000)
Work-Study	15,522	28,726	30,896	45,000

* Other new and emerging occupations and cluster programs

SECTION II. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

As shown in Figure 3 and Table 5, the funds available for vocational and technical education increased significantly. Federal allotments rose from $57 million in 1964 to $472 million in 1972.

Table 5 showing total expenditures by source of funds reveals that State and local expenditures greatly overmatch the Federal dollar. State and local expenditures accounted for more than 80 percent of the total expenditures.

It should be noted that the Federal funds expended in 1970 were considerably less than the allotment because the appropriation was not available until late in the fiscal year. The funds in the amount of $65 million, however, were carried forward by the States for expenditure in 1971. Again in 1971 and 1972 States carried forward for expenditure in the succeeding year a considerable portion of their allotments.

Figure 3 shows graphically the increase in total expenditures from 1965 through 1972, including the actual totals spent by source.

Table 6 shows expenditures and percentage distribution by function. The 1968 Amendments provided more flexibility in funding which resulted in the rearrangement of several categories. The proportion for instruction, having declined from 1965 to 1970, now constitutes about two-thirds of the total expenditures. Expenditures for administration and instructional equipment rank next, with 8.0 percent and 6.1 percent respectively. Other instructional costs, reported separately, included student transportation, space rental, insurance, teacher travel, and utilities.

Table 7 shows the allocation of Federal funds expended for the various purposes outlined in the 1963 Act, as amended. Of significance is the percentage increase in expenditures for secondary programs. Other purposes showing increasing percentages of the total are adult, disadvantaged, ancillary services, and guidance and counseling. Postsecondary expenditures remain rather stable at about 22 percent, which is well above the 15 percent required by the legislation. Similarly, expenditures for the disadvantaged exceed the 15-percent minimum but to a lesser degree. Expenditures for the handicapped are only slightly above the 10-percent minimum. Expenditures for construction of area vocational schools continues at about 15 percent. Only a small amount of funds are expended under the contracting provision. Reporting was changed in 1971 to allocate expenditures for ancillary services and guidance and counseling by level and accounts for some of the increase in proportion of the total being spent by level of education.

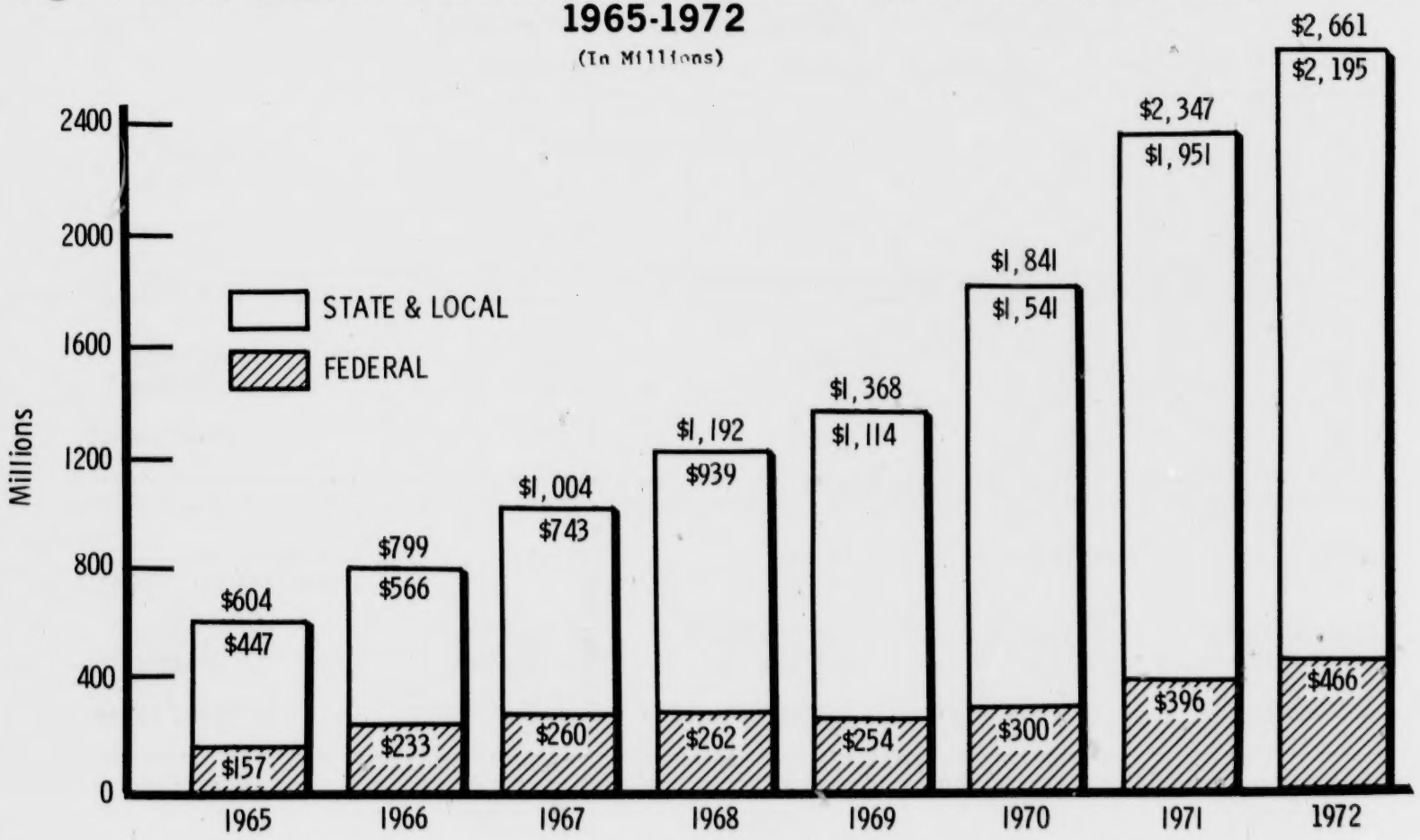
Table 8 indicates total expenditures for all programs allocated to a level of education. In 1972, 66.0 percent of the expenditures were secondary, 26.6 percent postsecondary, and 7.4 percent adult compared to 62.9, 30.8, and 6.3 respectively in 1970. It can be noted that prior to 1972 the ratio of Federal funds to State and local funds was somewhat higher for postsecondary than the other levels but in 1972 due to a decrease in State and local funds, 22 percent of the funds for adults came from Federal sources compared with 17 percent at the other two levels.

Table 9 shows total expenditures for all programs allocated by target population and by level. In 1972, 10.9 percent of the expenditures were for the disadvantaged, having increased from 7.7 percent in 1970; and 2.6 percent was for the handicapped, about the same percent as in 1970. The most significant change from 1970 to 1971 was the increase in funds for adult level programs, especially for the disadvantaged and handicapped. However, in 1972 there was a decrease in funds for adults for each target group.

Table 5. TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
FISCAL YEARS 1970-1977

	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
		Amount		
Grand Total	$1,841,846,345	$2,347,353,175	$2,660,758,658	$4,950,000,000
Federal	300,045,568	396,378,405	466,029,820	825,000,000
State/Local	1,541,800,777	1,950,974,770	2,194,728,838	4,125,000,000
Ratio: State/Local to Federal	$5.14	$4.92	$4.71	$5.00
		Percentage Distribution		
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal	16.3	16.9	17.5	16.7
State/Local	83.7	83.1	82.5	83.3
		Percentage Change from Previous Year		
Grand Total	34.6	27.4	13.4	---
Federal	17.8	32.1	17.6	---
State/Local	38.4	26.5	12.5	---
		Federal Allotment		
Total Allotment (1968 Amendments)	$365,347,467	$412,812,093	$471,968,455	

Figure 3. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS 1965-1972



SOURCE: Annual Reports, Division of Vocational and Technical Education, 1965-1972.

Table 6. TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, BY FUNCTION*
FISCAL YEARS 1970-1977
(In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
	Amount			
Total	$1,654,603	$2,075,881	$2,410,086	$4,600,000
Administration & Supervision	112,924	142,813	193,900	322,000
Teacher Education	33,095	26,879	31,065	69,000
Instructional Salaries	1,006,777	1,426,330	1,585,709	3,036,000
Research	4,411	12,260	18,462	41,400
Instructional Equipment	202,064	141,401	147,908	322,000
Vocational Guidance	57,299	66,609	89,778	161,000
Curriculum Development	2,932	8,475	9,300	18,400
Other Instructional Costs	235,100	251,114	333,964	630,200
	Percentage Distribution			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Administration & Supervision	6.8	6.8	8.0	7.0
Teacher Education	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5
Instructional Salaries	60.8	68.7	65.8	66.0
Research	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.9
Instructional Equipment	12.2	6.8	6.1	7.0
Vocational Guidance	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.5
Curriculum Development	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other Instructional Costs	14.2	12.1	13.9	13.7

* Excludes construction and work-study.

Table 7. EXPENDITURES FROM VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963, AS AMENDED, BY PURPOSE FISCAL YEARS 1970-1972

	1970		1971		1972	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
Total	$265,811,962	100.0	$317,083,369	100.0	$370,132,642	100.0
Secondary	60,964,268	23.0	88,362,942	27.9	109,045,448	29.5
Postsecondary	61,291,196	23.1	72,107,104	22.8	82,229,785	22.2
Adult	12,453,465	4.7	15,983,122	5.1	21,481,578	5.8
Disadvantaged	42,352,806	15.9	51,819,442	16.3	63,565,259	17.2
Handicapped	21,407,829	8.1	33,871,902	10.7	37,899,822	10.2
Construction	34,429,935	13.0	51,477,906	16.2	55,701,484	15.0
Ancillary	28,164,754	10.6	(40,072,020) 1/	(12.8)	(50,178,827) 1/	(13.6)
Guidance & Counseling	4,259,865	1.6	(7,333,812) 1/	(2.3)	(10,141,102) 1/	(2.7)
Contracted Instruction	(1,208,798) 1/	(0.5)	(1,488,325) 1/	(0.5)	(506,951) 1/	(0.1)

1/ Reported as memo amount expended by level.

Table 8. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, BY LEVEL AND SOURCE
FISCAL YEARS 1970-1977
(In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
Secondary	$929,023	$1,560,889	$1,752,449	$3,265,000
Federal	161,026	250,328	296,347	525,000
State/Local	767,997	1,310,561	1,456,102	2,740,000
Postsecondary	454,142	566,978	707,163	1,310,000
Federal	89,752	110,046	123,567	223,000
State/Local	364,390	455,932	583,596	1,087,000
Adult	93,774	218,194	196,514	375,000
Federal	19,148	33,719	44,092	72,000
State/Local	74,626	184,475	152,422	303,000

Table 9. TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, BY TARGET GROUP & LEVEL
FISCAL YEARS 1970-1977
(In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
Disadvantaged	$ 110,563	$ 219,127	$ 290,074	$ 540,000
Secondary	78,233	147,792	214,190	400,000
Postsecondary	23,733	31,460	37,768	70,000
Adult	8,597	39,875	38,116	70,000
Handicapped	38,544	62,983	67,467	150,000
Secondary	27,944	46,353	54,731	115,000
Postsecondary	8,740	9,618	8,022	20,000
Adult	1,860	7,012	4,714	15,000
Regular	1,288,527	2,063,959	2,298,585	4,260,000
Secondary	811,454	1,366,744	1,483,527	2,740,000
Postsecondary	397,201	525,908	661,374	1,230,000
Adult	79,872	171,307	153,684	290,000

SECTION III. TEACHERS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

In Figure 4, the growth in number of teachers from 1965 through 1972 is presented graphically.

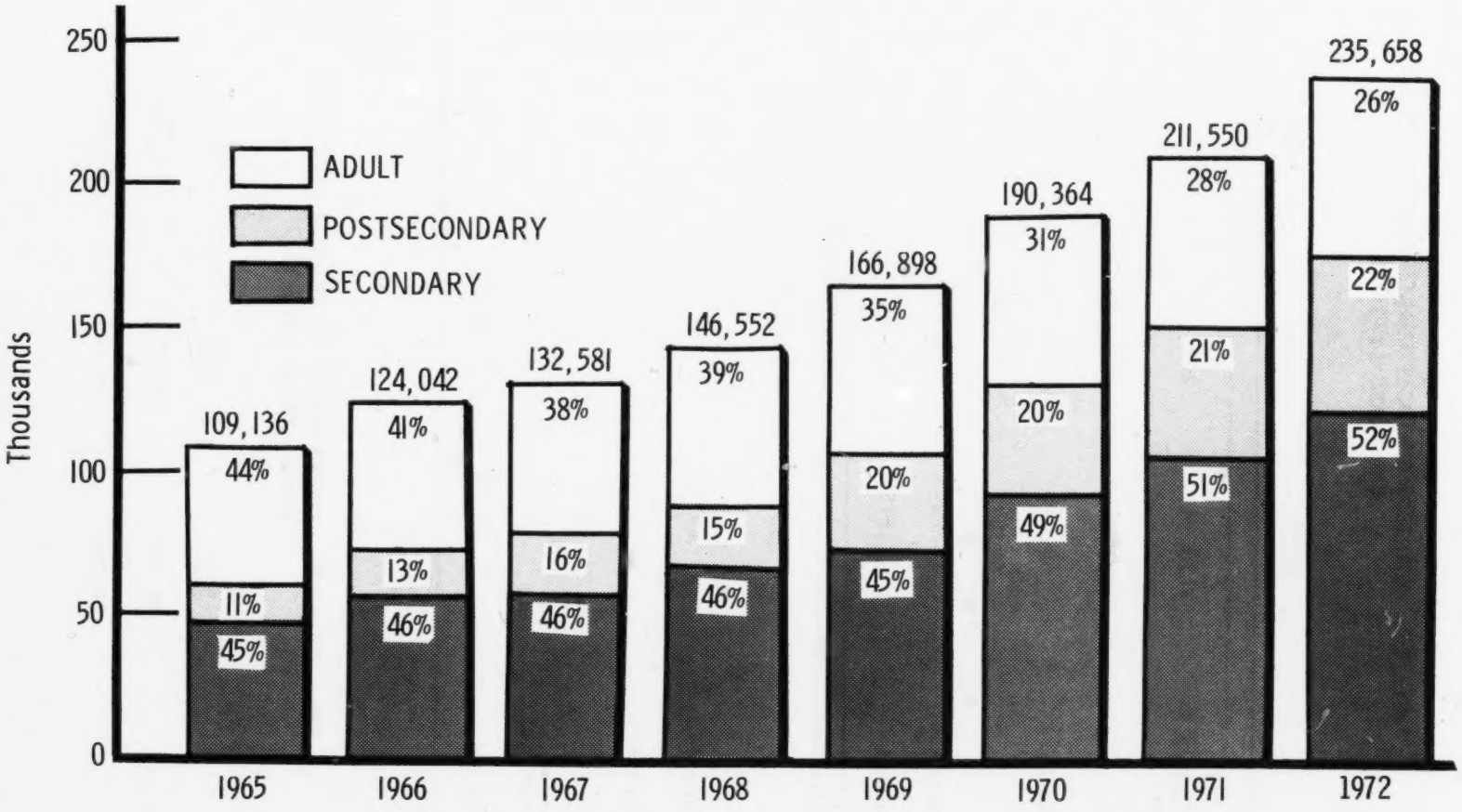
The number of individual teachers in vocational education, as shown in Table 10, grew from 109,136 in 1965 to 235,658 in 1972. For the same period, the greatest increase in number of teachers was at the post-secondary level--up 415 percent. Secondary-level teachers increased two and one-half times in number, and the number of teachers at the adult level increased less than 50 percent. Secondary-level teachers constitute over 50 percent of the total with postsecondary teachers making up 22 percent and the percentage of adult teachers continuing to decline to about 26 percent. The number of teachers for the disadvantaged and the handicapped show a gradual increase over the period of years.

In Table 11, it is noted that the number of enrollees in preservice training leveled off in 1971 and again increased in 1972 while enrollees in inservice training showed a substantial increase in 1971 and leveled off in 1972.

Table 12 shows the number and distribution of teachers by program. Trade and industrial education accounts for the largest number of teachers, followed by office education and home economics. Significant and steady growth in number of teachers occurred in all programs except agriculture which declined from 1965 to 1969 and again in 1970. Percentages of the total number of teachers in distribution, technical, and trade and industrial show little change from 1965 to 1972. Health and office doubled in proportion to the total and agriculture and home economics showed substantial decreases in percentages during the 8-year period.

Figure 5 shows the total number of teachers in preservice and inservice teacher-education programs from 1965 through 1972.

Figure 4. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, BY LEVEL FISCAL YEARS 1965-1972



SOURCE: Annual Reports, Division of Vocational and Technical Education, 1965-1972, and unpublished Division data.

Table 10. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, BY LEVEL
FISCAL YEARS 1970-1977

	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
	Number			
Total (Unduplicated)	190,364	211,550	235,658	350,000
Secondary	101,043	118,919	131,404	193,000
Postsecondary	41,416	48,874	56,311	85,000
Adult	62,399	63,583	67,242	100,000
Disadvantaged	(9,701)	(11,933)	(15,007)	(24,500)
Handicapped	(2,615)	(3,609)	(4,919)	(10,500)
	Percentage Distribution			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary	49.3	51.4	51.5	51.0
Postsecondary	20.2	21.1	22.1	22.5
Adult	30.5	27.5	26.4	26.5
Disadvantaged	(5.1)	(5.6)	(6.4)	(7.0)
Handicapped	(1.4)	(1.7)	(2.1)	(3.0)

Table 11. ENROLLMENTS IN TEACHER EDUCATION
FISCAL YEARS 1970-1977

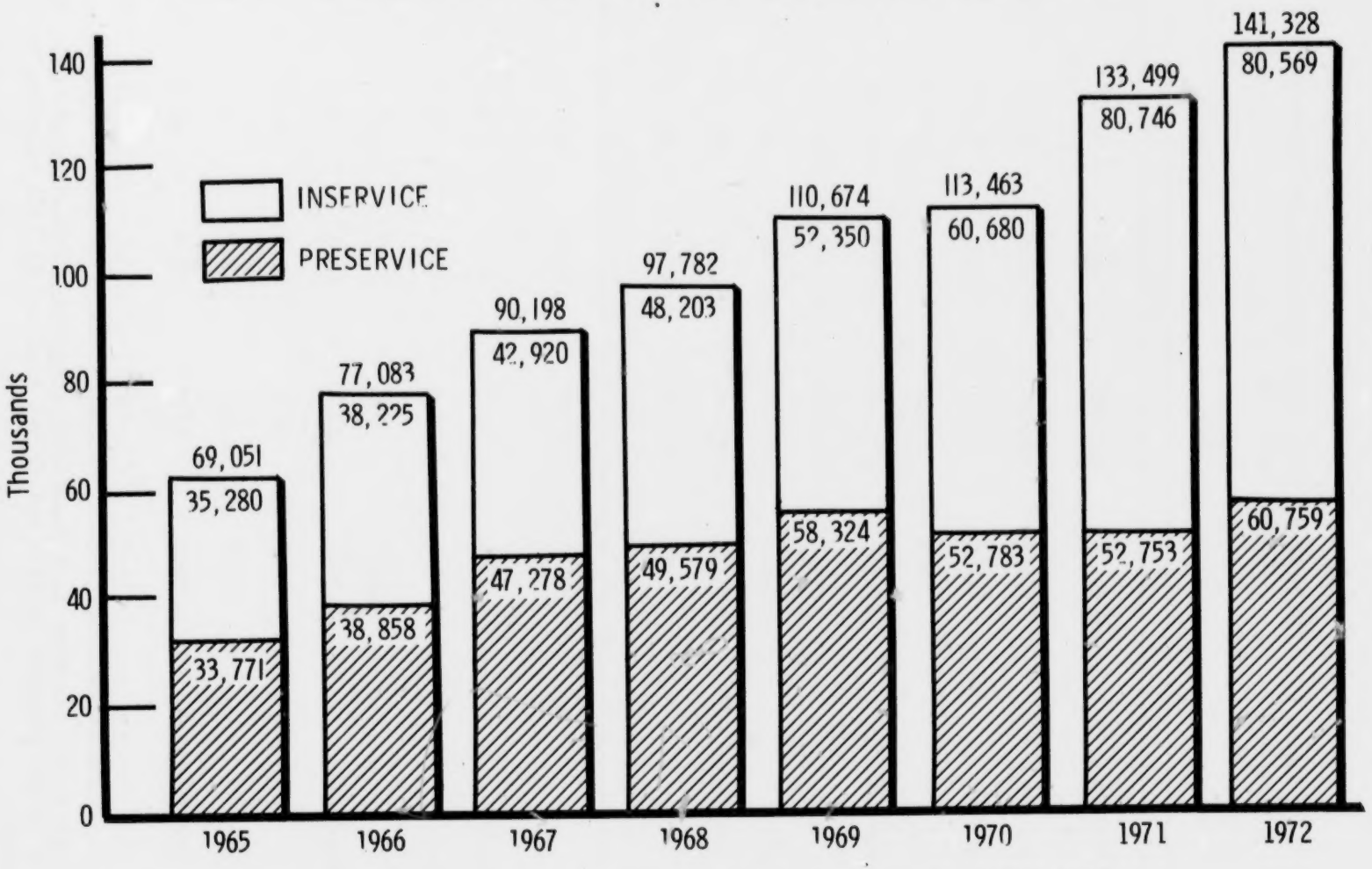
	1970	1971	1972	1977 (Projected)
Preservice	52,783	52,753	60,759	80,500
Inservice	60,680	80,746	80,569	120,000

Table 12. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, BY PROGRAM
FISCAL YEARS 1965-1972

	1965	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Number				
Total (Unduplicated)	109,136	166,898	190,364	211,550	235,658
Agriculture	17,608	12,565	12,420	12,910	13,270
Distribution	7,200	9,741	10,458	11,974	13,795
Health	3,429	8,876	10,483	12,613	14,552
Home Economics	31,243	31,845	34,225	38,105	41,547
Office	15,850	37,923	45,081	49,363	52,662
Technical	9,213	13,488	14,241	14,750	16,820
Trades and Industry	39,804	50,592	56,720	59,065	65,105
Other	488	2,087	6,736	6,540 1/	6,369 1/
	Percentage Distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	15.1	7.5	6.5	6.3	5.9
Distribution	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.2
Health	2.8	5.3	5.5	6.1	6.5
Home Economics	23.9	19.1	18.0	18.6	18.5
Office	12.7	22.7	23.7	24.0	23.5
Technical	6.9	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.5
Trades and Industry	30.8	30.3	29.8	28.8	29.1
Other	1.9	1.2	3.5	3.2	2.8

1/ Includes only teachers in occupational programs. Unduplicated total includes also 30,418 teachers in 1971 and 37,562 teachers in 1972 teaching in special programs.

Figure 5. ENROLLMENTS IN TEACHER EDUCATION 1965-1972



SOURCE: Annual Reports, Division of Vocational and Technical Education, 1965-1972.